BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1840. 3,213.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 8.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 18, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 18, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LONDON.—The Fine Ship "SARAH," Captain DAWSON, having a great portion of her cargo engaged will sail about 10th proximo, has superior accommodation, and carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage. Apply to GREY AND CO.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Monday next the 21st instant, at 11 A. M. by EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, at his Residence in the Marine Battalion Lines, the Household Property of H. GIBB, Esq., proceeding to Europe, a Shigram nearly new, for one or two Horses, a few dozen of Wine, and 50 or 60 dozen Bass' and Allopp's Beer, Single and double poled Tents, &c. &c. To be on view from Saturday next.

Bombay. 18th Sept, 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 22nd Instant, BLACKWELL AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at eleven A. M. the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman proceeding to England, consisting of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room furniture, Glass, China, Books, Guns, a square Piano by '*Broadwood*," Dispense furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phæton, two Serviceable Palanquins and a Tonjon.

Catalogues are not published.

The Articles are on view from Thursday the 17th Inst.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1840. (*)

FOR SALE.

HODGSON'S Pale Ale, now landing, from the "*Sarah*," price 60 Rs. per Hhd, Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 18th Sept. 1840.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster, and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 18th Sept. 1840.

TO LET.—A House situated in Belasis Road, Byculla, adjoining the Race Course, with extensive Stabling attached thereto. Apply to

NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE,

Meadow Street. Sept 18th 1840. (*)

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST 1840.

BONNETS.—Several fancy straw ones have recently appeared, and will, we have reason to believe, be very fashionable for the Sea-side. Those of Italian straw are still more in favor than we have yet seen them; the most fashionable style of trimming is, however, more distinguished for its simple elegance, than for its novelty; it consists of white ribbon, disposed in a novel kind of twist round the bottom of the crown, and a knot of a peculiarly pretty form, falling on one side of the brim near the back; a single long, white, curled ostrich feather, issuing from the knot, lays flat upon the brim, and droops over it towards the shoulder on the opposite side. We may cite, among the most elegant rice straw Bonnets, those white a small oval brim, a little turned up in front; the exterior is decorated with a half wreath of roses, placed partly on the crown, and partly on the brim, and terminated at each end by a gerbe, formed of the beards of marabouts; a lace rappet is partially thrown over the back of the crown in the drapery style; the ends float loosely over the bosom; a half blown rose, with bright green foliage, ornaments each side of the interior of the brim. An attempt is making to revive the bibis, a Bonnet that our fair readers may remember was originally introduced here some seasons ago, under the title of French cottage Bonnet. A titled elegante, who leads the fashions, was seen a few days back, in an open carriage coiffee, in a bibi of the finest Italian straw, which did little more than cover the knot of hair at the back of her head; or rather we should, perhaps say, that the small turned up brim did little more than form an aureole round her head, entirely displaying her air. A straw coloured ostrich feather issuing from one side, turned almost round the brim, and drooped on the opposite side. This Bonnet may be styled an ultra bibi; it is in fact in an extreme of fashion, calculated only for the most dashing members of the haut ton, who would discard it at once, if it was adopted by those of an inferior grade. The style of brim that may be most safely recommended, as most fashionable and becoming, is that of moderate depth and length, in some instances a little turned up, which we have given in our plates.

NEW MATERIALS.—We are now at a time of year when novelty cannot well be expected; nevertheless, we have to announce some new patterns in silks strictly of a summer kind, such as may be worn for the promenade in the morning, or adopted for half dress in the evening, with a muslin or lace canezou. We may cite as remarkable for both the beauty and delicacy of their patterns, the barèges of all kinds, and particularly the batiste--barége pail de chevere, Muzagron, and moirè d' ètè, the foulards and gros de Naples chinés, and a variety of silks parlées, sablees, and quadrillées.

SPENCERS.—Those of pou de soie and other silks have now entirely superseded those of Velvet; they are made for the most part tight to the shape, but variously ornamented on the bosom, some with fancy silk trimming, others with rouleous; we see also a good many trimmed with either black or white lace. Tight sleeves are very much in vogue for silk spencers; a great many are made with the cuffs turning up in a point upon the sleeve. Muslin spencers are also adopted, but generally by very young ladies, for whom they are made in a style of great simplicity; the corsage full, quite high in the neck, with a falling collar trimmed with valenciennes lace; bishop's sleeve, guaged, but not very low at the top, & very full from thence to a little below the elbow, the bottom being formed in the gigot style; that is to say, gradually diminishing in width as it approaches the wrist; we should observe, that it is sloped out at the black part, where it is ornamented with a row of buttons.

HALF-DRESS-ROBES.—We may cite among the most elegant, some that have recently appeared composed of foulard, with a bright gris poussiere ground, with brown satin stripes, lightly edged with gold, quadrilling with others shaded in different shades of blue. The corsages of these robes were made tight; very open on the bosom. Tight sleeves wiih sabots, bordered with party-coloured fringe, descending to the elbow; a corresponding fringe encircled the bottom of the corsage, and a row of lace set on flat, and standing up, trimmed the top; the border of the skirt was finished by a single deep bias flounce, with a heading disposed in dents de loup. We may cite also some organdy dresses, embroidered in palmettes de cachemire, in every brilliant colours: that is to say the upper part of the skirt, and the full part of the sleeve were so embroidered; the corsages were low, and ornamented with two bouillons, disposed en cœur; a double row of bouillonnee, trimmed the top of the sleeve; it was finished at the wrist with bouillons to correspond, and the centre was full; three rows of bouillons, of different sizes, ornamented the bottom of the skirt. These dresses have a novel and striking appearance.

LACE-CANEZOUS.—Are very much in favour in evening dress, particularly those of application; we shall cite one in application de Bruxellis, the patterns of which being quite appropriate to the form of the corsage had an elegant effect. The robe of light lilac silk strewed with bouquets figured in white, had a corsage and short sleeves, quite tight to the shape. The sleeves of the canezou were also tight, terminated by a full double trimming; but so narrow that it rather resembled a ruche than engageantes. This style of trimming is in our opinion the most simple and appropriate for summer toilettes. We should not forget to observe that two rows of trimming were placed en tablier on the front of the skirt. We have also to notice canezous of English point lace, made with a falling lappel something in the style of a Berthe, and a round mancheron descending rather low.

NARROW LACE FUCHES.—This pretty style of trimming owes its origin to the present open form of corsages; it is now extended to ther objects of the toilette, and particularly to those Muslin fichus, which have latterly become very fashionable in half-dress, and are a very pretty accessary to it. We speak of the pointed fichus sometimes worn over robes; they are either disposed in large folds, and crossed on the bosom, or else they descend in tuyaux, or small plaits. The ruche is formed of three or four rows of valenciennes lace, and entirely borders the fichu when it is placed outside of the robe.

MORNING CANEZOUS.—Some very pretty ones, composed of cambric have just been introduced; both the corsage and sleeves are formed of entre deux, pattern and placed between full bands of cambric, plaited very small; the corsage, made up to the throat behind, but left rather open on the bosom, is made with a small square collar, edged with a full quilling of valenciennes lace, which descends down the front of the corsage to the waist. The sleeve made easy, but not full, is trimmed at the wrist with a double frill of lace.

SLEEVES.—This grand question still remains undecided; but it must be owned that tight sleeves, though still in a minority, and are decidedly increasing in favour. We have recently seen several muslin dresses made with them, and ornamented only with manchcrons equally tight, edged with lace set on flat. We enter our decided protest against this style of sleeve for any but heavy materials, or even for them unless a lady's arm is moulded with perfect symmetry. One of the dresses to which we have alluded, was worn by a very long thin arm, and this defect was brought out in the fulest manner by the shape of the sleeve. Those of the demi—large form are, in a general sense infinitely more becoming; we may cite, as particularly so, that of the first figure in our second plate; or, if our fair readers will have tight sleeves, we recommend those that are in some degree ornamented; the one, for instance, of the fourth figure, would have something of a dressy appearance in muslin. We perceive that demi-long sleeves are coming more into request, and we are glad of it, for they are, upon the whole, rather advantageous to the arm. The prettiest model of them that have seen, is that given in the first figure of our fourth plate; but we must observe, that a sleeve, made in that manner at top can only be adopted with a corsage similar to the one given in our plate.

EVENING DRESS ROBES.—Are, as usual at this season, principally distinguished for their simplicity, but we still see some of a splendid description also. We may cite among the latter some India Muslin robes embroidered in Turkish patterns, with coloured silks, intermixed with gold thread. The corsage cut a la Grecque, had the bands which confined it, formed of a chef d'or, and the mancherons, which were cut also a la Grecque, displayed a short sleeve, almost but not quite tight to the arm, it was finished by a wrist-band trimmed with narrow lace. A single bias flounce, headed by a chef d'or, and edged with lace set on with a little fullness, formed the trimming of the skirt. A gold cordeliere supplied the place of a ceinture, and added an elegant finish to the costume. Much more simple, but yet extremely elegant, are some evening dresses of organdy, a low corsage; the lower part full, the upper tight to the shape, and finished by a deep fold, forming a revers which is highly advantageous to the shape. We should observe, that the corsage is round, but the revers descends a little, so as to form a point in the centre of the breast; it is embroidered in a light and very small wreath in various shades of green. Short sleeve a la Gabrielle, descending nearly, but not quite, to the elbow. The skirt is trimmed with two very deep tucks, corresponding with that on the corsage, the upper one descending a little upon the other, and finished with a heading arranged in small dents de loup, and festooned with green.

FASHIONABLE COLOURS.—Remain the same as last month; but we think that light shades of green and blue are most predominant.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1840.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, first assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency on sick certificate, prior to his embarkation for England.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1840.

The leave of absence granted on the 22nd July last, to Mr. A. St. John Richardson, fourth assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is cancelled at his own request.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1840.

The Revd. J. Stevenson, D. D. senior minister of St. Andrew's church, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month, from the 19th instant, to visit Poona, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1840.

No. 563 of 1840.—Ensign F. Fanning of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of Bazars at Poona.

No. 564 of 1840.—Captain H. James, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to take charge of the Treasure Chest at Baroda, during the absence of Captain Browne, or until further orders.

No. 565 of 1840.—The following appointment is made:—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. W. Follett to be Adjutant, vice Willoughby proceeding to Europe.

No. 566 of 1840.—The following Notification is published in General Orders, for information in the Military Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Executive Engineer at Belgaum, the performance of all Civil as well as Military works within that Collectorate, and to the Civil Engineer Southern Mahratta Country, the execution of all Military as well as Civil works, throughout the Dharwar Collectorate, these Officers being designated respectively "Executive Engineer of the Belgaum" and "Dharwar Division."

In furtherance of the objects contemplated in the above arrangements, the altered distribution of existing establishments, as shewn by the following Statement, will take effect from the 1st instant.

	Present distribution.				Sanctioned distribution.				
	European Overseers.	Assistant Surveyors and Builders.	Office Tentage and Establishment.	Office Establishment including Stationary and Maistries.	European Overseers.	Assistant Surveyors and Builders.	Office Tentage and Establishment.	Allowance to Maistries.	
Collector Dharwar...	...	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	
Civil Engineer S. M. Country, to be styled Executive Engineer of the Dharwar Division..	1	2	75	..	1	5	75	52	
Collector Belgaum...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	..	
Executive Engineer do. to be styled Executive Engineer of the Belgaum Division....	1	1	...	2072	1	7	75	80	

All subsidiary arrangements for giving effect to the above order, will be made by the Military Board, in communication with the Officers and Departments concerned.

By order &c,

(Signed) W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1840.

No. 567 of 1840.—Brevet Captain W. Monitrie of the 57th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence from his Station until the 31st of October next, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1840.

No. 568 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain A. Mc. D. Elder, dated Camp Karrack Persian Gulf, the 3rd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant F. E. Woodhouse of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to act as adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Jackson on medical certificate.

An order by Major Farrell, dated Deesa the 5th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Mayor of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Hockin on sick certificate, or until further orders.

An order by Major General R. A. Willis, dated Ahmedabad 22nd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. N. Aitchison of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, to act as Adjutant to that Corps, on the departure of Lieutenant McGrigor, until further orders.

No. 569 of 1840.—The following arrangements consequent on the return of Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bate to his duty at Sukkur, are made in the Bazar and Commissariat Department in Scinde.

Lieutenant Preedy, to remain in charge at Kurrachee, and Lieutenant Ramsay, to assist Lieutenant Bate, and to have charge of Bazars at Sukkur.

No. 570 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry, and Veterinary Surgeon on this establishment.—The Cadet to be promoted to Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for further adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 224.—Mr. John Grenfell Moyle, date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd September 1840.

Medical Establishment.

No. 257 Veterinary Surgeon Henry Freake, date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd September 1840.

2nd Lieutenant J. Pottinger, of the Regiment of Artillery, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay 3rd September 1840.

No. 571 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 7th instant, Captain G. St. Barbe Browne, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed Lieutenant Studdert, as Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1840.

No. 572 of 1840.—The leave of absence granted to Surgeon Burnes, K. H. in General Orders dated 11th June last, is to commence from the 25th July, the date he delivered over charge of the Troops under his care, in Calcutta.

No. 573 of 1840.—The following Native promotions are made:

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar and Bhadoor Wooday Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sajunnac Hurnac to be Jemedar, vice Sudojee Candaglay transferred to the Sattara Local Corps.—Date of Rank, 31st August 1840.

No. 574 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order, dated Poona 27th July last, appointing Lieutenant Rippon of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Captain Wilson on duty to the Presidency, or until further orders,

No. 575 of 1840.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Karrachee and the Presidency granted to Lieutenant J. C. Bate, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Upper Scinde, under date the 2nd July last, is cancelled from the date of that Officer resuming charge of his duties.

No. 576 of 1840.—The following alterations and promotions are made:

Corps of Eagineers.

Promotions.

2nd Lieutenant C. Walker (drowned) to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Vincent retired. Date of Rank, 23rd October 1839.

2nd Lieutenant J. A. Curtis, to be 1st Lieutenant vice Walker drowned, Date of Rank 31th June 1840.

Adjustment of Rank.

2nd Lieutenant J. Hill, to take rank vice Western deceased. Date of Rank, 23rd October 1839.

2nd Lieutenant H. Wood, to take rank vice Western deceased. Date of Rank, 4th June 1840.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. Maughan to be Captain, vice Johnson retired. Date of Rank 5th July 1839.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant E. Wood, to take rank vice Maughan promoted. Date of Rank, 5th July 1839.

Promotion.

Ensign R. FitzGerald to be Lieutenant, vice Jessop deceased. Date of Rank, 10th July 1839.

The undermentioned officers are ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to Regiment, as follows.

2nd Lieutenant J. H. Burke, vice Curtis promoted. Regimental Rank 18th June 1840, Army Rank 12th Decr. 1834. Appointed to the Corps of Engineers.

Ensign V. Carter, vice FitzGerald promoted. Regimental Rank 26th June 1840, Army Rank 11th Decr. 1339, appointed to the 12th Regiment N. I.

No. 577 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General G. B. Brooks, to command the Troops in Upper Scinde, in succession to Brigadier Stevenson C. B.

No. 578 of 1840.—Leave of absence for a period of one yeear is granted to Lieutenant C. Mellersh of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Egypt for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16th.—Asst. Surgeon H. P. Hathora, from Poona.
do. do. Lieut. Hawkes, 4th Kings Own, from Bellary.
do. 17th. Lieut. Wilson, 52d M. N. I., from Sholapore.
do. do. Capt. Browne, 8th Regt. N. I., from Baroda
do. do. Ensign J. Hunter, 4th Regt. N. I., from do.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16th.—Asst. Surgeon T. Clarke, to Rajcote.
do. 17th. Lieut. Christale 8th Regt., to Sattarah.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 14th Septembe r 1840.

No. 93 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Ranclaud, Port Surgeon, is allowed to remain in the Deccan for a further period, viz. from the 31st August until the 30th instant, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1840.

No. 94 of 1840.—Lieutenants J. A. Young, and Rennie, lately employed under the Bengal Government, arrived at the Presidency per Ship "Sultana" on the 7th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—Sept. 16th, Ship Monarch, J. Robertson, Master, to China.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS	Berenice.
Shannon,	Cleopatra.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Satellite.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Julius Cœsar.
Mahamudy.	Thomas Bold
Julia,	Dartmouth.
Crown,	Sarah.
Lord Auckland,	John Garrow.
John,	Madonna.
Allan Ker,	William.
Westmoreland,	John Mitchell.
Cumbrian.	Gilmore.
John Campbell.	Amazon.
Leonard Dobbin	Ellen.
Kingston.	Recovery.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Maria,
Canderbux.	Ruby
Doulut Savoy,	Futhal Hair.
Lady Grant.	Westbrooke,
Pittamber Savoy.	Colonel Burney.
Caroline,	Prince Regent H. H. M.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Ardaseer,
Soobrow,	Wild Irish Girl.
Colonel Newil.	Cornwallis.
Atiet Rahiman.	Sultana.
Caledonia,	Regia.
Essavie.	

FRENCH.

Dordogue.
La Adele.

AMERICAN

Zema

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	30th Sept.
Ditto..	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	31st Oct.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	immedly.
Cumbrian.....	Foster and Co..	London ..	20th Sep.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin	McG. B. &Co.	Liverpool	25th inst.
John Campbell.	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	5th Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	
William..	Dirom C. & Co		
Madonna.....	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
John Mitchell..	....		
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..		
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T. Jefferies&Co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Northumberland	Skinner & Co	Do.. ..	dispatch
Colonel Burney	M. & L Joseph	Do.. ..	dispatch.
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Julius Cæsar.	Foster & Co.. ..	China..	30th Inst.
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co..	China ..	20th Inst.
Thomas Bold..	McVicar B. Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Scaleby Castle.	Cursetjee Ard..	Do.. ..	Do..
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	Do .
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	14th June
Java.... ..	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire,	.....	London .	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
Helena.... ..	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	30th April
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean.. ..	.....	Do ..	
Frances.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	
James Morgan.	kinner &Co....	Clyde.. ..	10th May
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&co	Llanelly ..	
Ino....	.....	Llanelly ..	5th July
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co.	Bordeaux.	9th May
Bolivar.... ..	.....	Rio.....	4th June
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co.	Nantes ..	18th May.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
18th Friday.....	3	6	3	32
19th Saturday.....	4	2	4	35
20th Sunday.....	5	25	6	12

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 18—Friday.—Moon Last Quarter.
19—Saturday.
20—Sunday.—14th Sunday after Trinity.
21—Monday.—St. Matthew.
22—Tuesday.
23—Wednesday.
24—Thursday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR.—Let me bring to the notice of the public in general through your valuable paper the necessity of having *free stables* at a village called Coorla half way between this and Bombay; at present there is a *Parsee* that has a Stable at that place and I am sure he must make a fortune by it, for he seldom without receiving a Rupee a day. Now Mr. Editor would it not be a charitable deed of Government towards the *public*, if Government would build a large *Stable* at this Village and let all such European *Gents* have the benefit of it. It would be the saving of 3 annas after a Buggy and Horse, for each horse 2 annas and Buggy 1 anna, this I had to pay when I went past.

Trusting this will find a small corner of your valuable Journal and be of service to the public in general should Government open its heart towards building a Stable at this very Coorla that I have told you of before.

I am your's truly,
PETHRO GOOLEE.

Tannah, 16th Sept,

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing you to be an admirer of "Field Sports," I doubt not you will be able to solve the following Query.

Are not wild Ducks *game?*

Many of my friends maintain that they are *not*. *I* entertain an opposite opinion on the subject and assert that they *are*;—and I shall continue to be of the same persuasion until *you* enlighten me on the matter, and kindly give me reasons why those Birds should not be termed game;—that is, in the event of your proving yourself to be of a contrariety of opinion to myself.

By so doing, you will oblige,
Dear Sir, your's obediently,
FOWLING PIECE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, September 18, 1840.

AN Inquest was held on Tuesday last on the Body of a Portuguese "Topaz" employed on Board the Barque *Cornwallis*, who had been found dead on the crew being called to their work in the morning and a verdict returned, "That deceased died by the visitation of God" and another at Parrell the same evening, on the Body of a Woman of the Hindoo caste drowned in a Quarry Tank and a Verdict returned "found drowned."

AN Inquest was also held yesterday on the Body of a Mussulman, a Sepoy of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, who had shot himself in the night while on Sentry when a Verdict of "*Felo-de-se*" was returned.

WE have received our files of Bengal Papers to the 3rd of September at a late hour. We give a few extracts. It appears the War with Nepaul is *still doubtful*, while the Usurper of the throne of the Burmese Empire, seems far from easy on his Seat, we shall look out eagerly for further particulars as to a War with the Goorkhas, who are perhaps the bravest of the Hindoo Race, at least their conduct as auxiliaries with the British, has always proved them to be most gallant in all affairs where "the bubble reputation was to be sought at the canon's mouth."

A letter from Rangoon, of the 13th instant, says:—

"Our Myo Woon, or Governor, died on the 11th instant. The night after coronation at Ameerapoora, a fire broke out and destroyed, it is said 3,500 houses. Many lives were lost in the fire or by water. In all Eastern States, it is customary to name the heir apparent. His Majesty at Ameerapora, however, will not do this. This is remarkable and extraordinary. From the non-completion of certain vessels which His Majesty intended to build at Ava, I presume, he is about to abandon the idea of following the trading example which the Pasha of Egypt has set to rulers. All is quiet, and dull as quiet."

A letter from Dinapore, of the 25th ultimo, states, that Major Sage had just returned from an official tour on the Nepaul Frontier, and reported the whole border country, which he had traversed, to be in a most tranquil state.—*Hurkaru, September.2.*

WE have received a letter signed "PETHRO GOOLEE" suggesting that Government should build Stabling at the Village of Courla half-way between Bombay and Tannah. We think if instead of that a Traveller's Bungalow was erected there, it would be found a great convenience to Travellers, while a good and attentive Messman might make a good thing of it by furnishing Parties coming out for a day's pleasure from Bombay with a good dinner on moderate terms. We rather think that Vear would perhaps be a better spot from its vicinity to the Caves of Kenery, and many a Pic Nic party would repay the establishment of a house for refreshments if only in the fine season. Parties proceeding, now to Mhow or Malligaum *via* the Tull Ghaut are either obliged to go to Colsette Bunder by water or push out to Tannah 24 miles at once. The liberality of Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq. who owns a Bungalow at Courla, on all occasions when applied to, affords a place of rest to any Gentleman passing the road, but still the public ought not to rely upon private generosity however great, and as a 24 mile stage is rather too long a march for most Travellers, we think the establishment of a Public Bungalow half way is imperatively called for.

IT has been pointed out to us that there are a set of Vagabonds who prowl about the Fort at a very early hour in the morning, calling out *Bottlee*, who pretend to drive a Trade in that article, but who in reality are receivers not only of stolen bottles, but other little *unconsidered trifles* from servants, whose pranks at that early hour are not observed by their Masters. We have ourselves been annoyed by these scoundrels, who during the fine season infest the neighbourhood of the Tents pitched on the Esplanade, and are on the watch to receive anything which can be purloined and sold to them, no matter how insignificant in value. These people should be recommended to the peculiar notice of the Police. A Bottle is of such small value that a gentleman either does not miss it, or fancies it has been broken. But as the principle of dishonesty is all the same, the Chokra Boy who begins by taking a bottle, will soon have no compunctious visitings in appropriating a Watch, Ring, or other valuable. We mention a Chokra Boy *especially*, as few Gentlemen are without such an appendage to their establishment, and they are often the most active and useful of a whole household, while their youth and passion for finery lays them open to much temptation, and these *bottlee* gentry are just the fellows to seduce them into robbing their Masters, and even in the event of detection a Gentleman does not like to send a servant to the Police Magistrate for the loss of a Bottle. We would warn all our readers particularly "The Dwellers in Tents" to keep a sharp look out early in a morning, when they hear the word *Bottlee* nasally twanged out near them, and they may perhaps save a portion of their worldly goods, which may otherwise go towards enriching a dishonest servant.

We have received the first number of *The Ceylon Magazine*. The articles are 8 in number, two of which are Poetical. The 1st is styled "*The Reader*" and is an Essay on Essayists, and is written in an equable and agreeable manner. The 2nd is a short poetical sketch of a life, it is called the Twilight of Life, but it commences with the morn of life and follows it to the Tomb, which we take to be the *night*, and not the Twilight, it is of a serious description. The 3rd is a very brief notice of *The Philosophers, Poets*, &c. of the Tamils by S. C. Chitty Esqr. a dry subject but ably sketched. The 4th consists of Poetical Sketches of the interior of Ceylon by the Reverend B. Bailey which are pretty and graphic, the accompanying Notes which by the way exceed the Text, are very clever. The 5th is on the affinity between the Maldivian and Cingalese Languages, also by S. C. Chitty Esquire. The Oriental Scholar will at once see that the root of both is Sanscrit, the foundation stone of all the Eastern languages. The 6th is on the origin of Buddhism by the Honorable G. Turnour. The arguments go to prove that Buddhism took its rise from the Magian religion, and passages from the Scriptures are cited to prove that the word *Budud* (which signifies separation in Hebrew) is found in Leviticus. We recommend the investigation to the consideration of the curious. The 7th is on the Overland route by the Rev. T. G. Macvicar who begins with London and only reaches Paris in this number. If he gets along no faster, it will be many numbers before he reaches Ceylon. The eighth and last article is styled "*The Pulpit*," and contains masterly sketches of 3 great London Preachers. Edward Irving, Rowland Hill and William James Fox. The two first are gone "to that bourne whence no traveller returns." The description of Irving is too favorable. His ravings and inspiration, and the unknown tongue spoken by his maniac and deluded followers were a scandal on religion and good sense, and as much deserved the interference of the Police as any other improper exhibition. The next sketch of William James Fox gives

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a passage from one of his Sermons so beautiful, that it reminds us of some of the fine eloquent passages of Jeremy Taylor's discourses, who perhaps of all English Preachers approached the nearest in beauty and sublimity to the splendid pieces of French-pulpit eloquence left us by Bossuet and Massillon. We may say he even surpassed them in allusions which came home to the bosoms of men, we wish it accorded with the pages of a Newspaper to give the passage quoted from Fox's Sermon, but we refer our readers to the Magazine itself The last sketch which is the best is of Rowland Hill, the eccentric amiable apostle of a peculiar sect, two anecdotes are told of him which we cannot refrain giving as characteristic of the man :

"He had long been in the habit of riding to church in a carriage and some uncharitable person took an occasion to comment upon it by placing on the reading desk a slip of paper with words to the effect that his conduct but ill accorded with that of him whose gospel and life he preached seeing that he was content to ride on an ass, whereas Mr. H. must needs drive about in a carriage and two horses. On entering the pulpit the Rev. Gentleman took up the paper and read it aloud, after which he said to his auditors "if the ass that wrote this will come into the vestry afer divine service, ready saddled, I shall feel much pleasure in riding him home."

"He was chairman of a meeting held at Exeter Hall on the subject of Home Mission, at which one of the speakers alluded very contemptuously to the poorer classes, and concluded by designating them "Tag-rag and Bob tail." Mr. H. rose, stretched forth his hands towards the assembly, and, after a long pause of breathless silence, said in a solemn and impressive manner, "God bless Tag, God bless Rag, God bless Bob-tail." The simple but bitter reproof shamed the previous speaker, and the beautiful, christian spirit of the above quaint sentence went to the hearts of every one, and Mr. H. sat down amidst thunders of applause."

The selections, extracts, &c. are very good, and we congratulate our friends of Ceylon on an agreeable addition to periodical literature, while the monthly advent of the *Ceylon Magazine* will also we have no doubt be looked forward to with pleasure by Society in all parts of India.

European Intelligence.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

GLOBE, AUGUST 1.

The advices from Constantinople, quoted by the Marseilles journals, are of the 7th inst., those from Alexandria are of the 6th. They add little to what we have already learnt through Smyrna. The expectations that Sami Bey, the Egyptian envoy, would fail in his mission, is confidently repeated in all the accounts received. These papers contain several letters from Beyrout and Alexandria, the general tone of which, in accordance with our Smyrna intelligence, is, that the insurrection is on a formidable scale, headed by two French Carlists, whose names are given by the correspondent of the *Sud* as the Comte Onfroy and the Baron Chazelles. The insurgents are said to wear a cross on their turbans, and to have hoisted the flag of Jerusalem. All these accounts, which, it should be observed, come from French correspondents, assert that the insurrection is fomented and encouraged by English agents, and one writer in the *Sud* asserts that a British nobleman, now off the Syrian coast in his yacht, has landed stores for the revolters. The statement of the quarrel between the French Consul at Beyrout and the governor, Mahmoud Pacha, having been arranged at Alexandria by Mehemet Ali, is confirmed. The commander of the British vessel of war off the coast of Syria is Captain Napier. We subjoin extracts :—

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—On the 1st the Hajji Baba steamer, which carried the Egyptain envoy, and also despatches for M. Cochelet and the representative of Prussia, to Constantinople, returned into this port. She announces that Sami Bey had been received with the greatest cordiality, but that these demonstrations on the part of the government were dictated only by policy, because it was secretly affirmed that the Viceroy, finding all his plans deranged by the insurrection of Syria, had sent these propositions, in despair of succeeding in those previously maintained by him. M. Cochelet was already informed of the generous intentions of Mehemet Ali whenever the Grand Vizier Kosrew should be dismissed. As a proof of this, a cabinet courier from Paris arrived at Constantinople on the same day as Sami Bey, informing M. de Pantois that the restitution of the fall of Kosrew Pacha ; notwithstanding which the enemies of the Viceroy maintain contrary assertions, and their projects seem likely to be crowned with success. Up to the 4th the accounts from Beyrout were very disastrous—the insurrection was spreading, and involving the whole of the inhabitants of the mountains in one compact body —the Egyptian troops were defeated on all sides, and seemed to dread the rebels. It was also believed that 40,000 English muskets had been landed from the Euphrates. At the moment the Egyptain steamer was taking back the deputation on the affair of the French Consul and the Governor of Beyrout, the steamer Genereux arrived, announcing that the insurgents had been cut to pieces at two different points, having lost in one battle 400 killed and 6000 prisoners. The great steamer the Nile, which was ready to start for Constantinople with the news that the difference between the French Consul at Beyrout and the Governor was settled, carried the above intelligence also. The Nile is to remain under the orders of Sami Bey. The English steam-ship Cyclops came in to-day from Beyrout, after a passage of 48 hours. The English Consul immediately published the sinister news she brought, pretending that a Turkish vessel having escaped from Syria, with the purpose of going to Constantinople, the Egyptiann on board opposed her departure, that a collict ensued. &c. We, however, believe the account to be false, because we have letters from Beyrout by the same conveyance, according to which affairs remained in the same posture, and that hopes were entertained of the insurrection being stifled in a fortnight. This is confirmed by letters received by two of our first houses. Reports were also raised that Ibrahim Pacha had marched to the scene of contest ; but this is untrue. In Alexandria we remain in the same state. The chiefs of the National Guards have sworn allegiance with great solemnity, but it is now very doubtful whether they will be sent into Syria. The Prince of Wirtemberg takes his departure to-morrow, for Constantinople, in the Tuscan steamer. The plague has not quite disappeared ; we have still some new cases. M. Desmelvizes, who is charged with an inquiry into the affair of the Jews of Damascus, has already transmitted copies of some depositions made before him.

BEYROUT, July 4.—Although the town is under martial law, all communication with the interior is not interdicted, and there are few indications of war. I have reason to believe that an arrangement will be come to. The insurrection has gained much less in the country than has been said. Recent accounts assure us that the mountains in the neighbourhood of Alexandretta and Latakia are perfectly quiet. Seide, Sour, Acre, Naplouse, have neither of them taken up arms. The Anti-Lebanon is neuter, and several villages of Lebanon have not revolted. The rebellion comprises scarcely six thousand peasants, with three or four princes of small influence at their head. We know to a certainty that Soliman Pacha is in treaty with the insurgents, and that this has delayed the departure of the expedition, which has been ready about a week. Emir Beschir remains faithful to Mehemet Ali, and it is his defection alone that could give any serious character to the revolt. Emir Beschir has sent as hostages to Soliman Pacha, at Seide, two of his grandsons, and three other princes of Racheia and Hasbeia, who are expected here. He has also sent one of his sons and two other princes, with two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery, to join Osman Pacha, who is in the Becca. We have hopes, therefore, that within 20 days order will be perfectly re-established, because the peasants rely upon having the sword of Emir Beschir on their side. Last evening Soliman Pacha received a letter, signed by the three chiefs, demanding that they should be allowed to retain their arms ; that the mountaineers should not be liable to the conscription ; that the taxes should be lessened, and that task work should be abolished ; and, in fine, that each of these chiefs should receive a pension of 30,000 piastres ; concluding, that they would then put an end to the insurrection in two days. A report has this moment run through the town that the insurgents are at the foot of the mountain in front of us."

BEYROUT, June 15.—It appears that for the last three or four months the inhabitants of Lebanan, dissatisfied with their position, and excited by me as yet know not whom, had been planning a revolt against the Emir and the Egyptian government. An opportunity for an outbreak was wantiug, when it was furnished by an order sent by Mehemet Ali to call in all the muskets which had been previously delivered to the Christians. The principal ringleaders persuaded the credulous peasants that they were to be deprived of their arms in order to prevent their making any resistance to any of the arbitrary measures which might be issued against them. The Druses were told that a new levy of men was about to be made among them, and the Christians, that Mehemet Ali, reduced to extremity, was about to claim contingents from them. These assertions were downright falsehoods. Mehemet Ali has more troops on foot than he requires. He simply redemanded the arms formerly confided momentarily to the Christians, for the purpose of equipping the recruits he had lately made in Egypt, without having recourse to his reserve magazines.

But this was not the only falsehood circulated ; it was, moreover, stated that a Russian army and an English squadron were about to invade Syria, and would come forward to assist the mountain at the first tidings of its insurrection.

The mountaineers, excited by these false reports combined with the misery under which they were labouring, resisted the Emir's order relative to the delivery of their muskets, and in bands of a few hundred men advanced at the same time on Seida, Beyrout, Djibail, and Tripoli, where they endeavoured to force the posts established round those towns at half a league's distance as sanatory cordons, and thus cut off communication by land in almost every direction.

Not having succeeded in carrying the posts, and not daring to attack the towers which were strongly garrisoned, the insurgents merely committed some devastations in the environs, and occupied some difficult passes where they probably intended to await the coming of the regular troops.

But Soliman Pacha had sent word by boats to all parts of the coast not to pay any attention to the aggression of the rebels, except in case of attack at the gate and under the walls of the towns. The general instantly judged that if the insurrection had any root in the country, a rash engagement might make it break out with greater vigour, and that if it were but the mad enterprise of a few villains, aided by a number of fools, it would die away if treated with contempt, and would not require any blood to be shed.

In fact, on the first day, the band which had approached Seida, returned to the village of Mazbout where about 2,000 insurgents were assembled, and then went back a second and even a third time. These poor devils were without leaders, plans, and resources, and were running from village to village to get victuals.

In the mean time the Emir Bechir in person, and by emissaries, succeeded in calming the insurgents and in recalling them to their labours. The band at Ain Mazbout was dissolved in a few days—those at Beyrout and Tripoli remained in the environs of these towns. At Tripoli no attack was made ; but at Beyrout the insurgents entered to attack the Lazaretto, but were repulsed with some loss. This is the present state of things. In the interior of the mountain order is restored. The roads are clear in all directions. Should the one or two thousand madmen persisting in rebellion not return home very shortly, troops will soon be sent against them and a few battalions will suffice to pursue them as a band of the robbers.

The insurrection may, therefore, be considered ended, and has ceased to cause any uneasiness.

Some very strange circumstances have come to light. A certain Count Honfrey, and a Piedmontese, engaged in the Turkish army as an instructor, have been seen among the rebels. The former had been on the mountain for some months, under the pretext of learning Arabic. He excited to revolt as many men as he could seduce in the district of Zouck, entirely peopled with Christians, and gave to every armed individual who came to him a pound and a half of powder, some bullets, and a cockade with a cross on it, as a token of recognition. To each of these men he allowed two piastres and a half a day. Who is this Count Honfrey ? Whence came he ? What does he want ? Is he a fanatic desirous of raising the Papal banner and preaching the massacre of the Saracens ? Is he an emissary in the pay of some Power interested in the troubles of Syria. This last hypothesis is the most probable one. The presence of the Piedmontese instructor belonging to the Turkish service, who has acted nearly in the same manner as Count Honfrey, seems to show that this intrigue had its birth at Constantinople.

Before a week is over, the whole affair will be thoroughly known.

The Viceroy, informed of what was going on here, has just written to Soliman Pacha that this would afford him an opportunity of visiting Lebanon. It is therefore probable that he will be here very shortly.—*Herald.*

(From the French papers.)

There is no doubt that the Egyptian fleet has effected a landing at Beyrout. It was composed of a line-of-battle ship, 12 frigates, and a brig, commanded by Osman Bey, Turkish Admiral, and by Mustapha Bey, an Egyptian Rear-Admiral. From the 22d to the 30th 18.000 men have landed, out of which 5,000 are Turks, taken at Alexandria, Seid, Tripoli, and Tarsus.

Admiral Napier arrived on the 7th at Beyrout, but the Egyptian fleet had left, and there remained but one frigate and two corvettes, Admiral Napier was surprised at the rapidity with which Mehemet Ali made that expedition.

Mehemet Ali has now 88,000 men in Syria. He is certain that the Emir Bechir takes no part' in the revolt since he has sent his children to the Pacha as hostages. According to the situation indicated in the last correspondence there were every hopes that the insurrection of Libanus would be suppressed in a few days.

[We give the following articles from the French papers to show the spirit which actuates them in reference to the presumed policy of England in the affairs of Turkey and Egypt]:—

(From the *Constitutionnel*, organ of M. Thiers.)

There is much comment respecting the measures which the government intend to resort to. They are as follow as to a levy of men :—The government is about to call into service all the soldiers placed at its disposal by law. It is not with men as it is with money. The government authorized to open by royal ordonnances extraordinary credits for the extraordinary expenses demanded by the interests of the country, but it has not the power of making soldiers by ordonnance, and can only call out those who are given to it by the Chambers. It will, consequently, take the remainder of the classes of 1836 and 1837, and all the class of 1839, which will supply a considerable force, of which the exact number is not yet known. If circumstances, which, however, the government does not yet anticipate, should render it necessary to put France upon a full war footing, the Chambers will be convoked and the wants of the country will be laid before them. What chiefly occupies the attention of the government is not having under arms a greater number of men than that of which it can at present dispose. If France soldiers are formed rapidly. We must provide for the *materiel*, mounted cavalry, and provide horses for the artillery. These important measures have already been ordered. The fleet will be augmented, and the command given to Admiral Duperre, who will have under his orders Rear-Admirals Lalande, Hugon, and La Susse. The government has made every arrangement to hasten the building of the steamers. Our manufactories will be supplied extensively with large tools, so as to be able to produce engines of the largest size, and, if necessary, the Belgian manufacturers will be applied to. The French workmen, who merely demanded a share in the manufacture of engines, will now have only one anxiety—viz., that of having more to do than they can accomplish. In a word, the preparations are such that, if it should becomet necessary, France could in a very short time be placed upon a perfect war footing.

We cannot understand that the diplomacy of France can be reproached with having played the part of a dupe, or with having submitted to humiliation, on account of a treaty having been concluded by the four Powers without her consent. In what has she been a dupe, and how has she been humiliated by that fact ? France, it is said, knew nothing about it ; she only had cognizance of the treaty after it had been signed. What is meant by that ? If it is intended to be conveyed that the treaty was only notified after its conclusion, it must be acknowledged that that was inevitable, and that it could not be otherwise. The Cabinets naturally only notify resolutions agreed upon and acts consummated. But was France ignorant that negociations were pending ? Was she ignorant of the object of those negociations ? No, certainly ; and the *Morning Chronicle* is right on that point, when it formally contradicts the assertion of the *Morning Post* relative to the pretended ignorance of our Ambassador respecting matters which were transacted out of his province. It is because the French government was cognizant of those negociations and of their purport that it refused to take a part therein ; and when, after reiterated intercessions, in order to obtain its assent, it persisted in abstaining, there is nothing humiliating for her dignity that negociations were effected without her.

The simple meauing of that is, that France remained faithful to her policy even when she knew that she stood alone against four. She must be proud of it, instead of being humiliated thereby. That policy, said the *Morning Chronicle*, only differed from that of the other Powers but upon the means to be resorted to in order to ensure the integrity of the Turkish empire. That assertion is true, though expressed in vague terms. But when the *Morning Chronicle* adds that France looked upon the possession of Syria by the Pacha as incompatible with a system of pacification, the *Morning Chronicle* positively stated the very opposite to the truth.

France has constantly contended that to impose upon Mehemet Ali worse conditions than those which had been agreed to by Mahmoud, was to apply fresh fuel to the fire instead of extinguishing it. It is precisely on this point that the difference has taken place between France and the other Courts of Europe, and we must observe that in this affair each of the Powers, with the exception of England, has taken the correct view as to itself. There has arisen in Egypt a young, vigorous, and civilizing power, full of promise for the future. The French government has declared itself in favour of this Power. The Cabinets of the North have declared against it. In our opinion the English Cabinet alone, carried away by the passions of one of its members, has taken a false route. It has thought that it could, without imprudence, range itself on the side of our adversaries ; it has thought, in disregard of an alliance of ten years, that the safest part to take was that in which it would find itself as four against one. France has long seen this tendency of the English government, but has not taken alarm at it. To prevent it she has made no concession of honour or interest, and she has, therefore, been neither duped nor humiliated. There will be no humiliation for us so long as we do not permit a policy, from which we have had the good sense and the courage to withdraw, to triumph over the equilibrium of Europe by violent and perilous means. It does not appear to us that our government is taking the road to such a national decadency.

The same journal, alluding to the article in the *Globe* on the supposed advantages to England of Lord Palmerston's policy on the East, says—

"The light here thrown on the policy of Lord Palmerstone, shows that he is desirous of making Syria a kind of English colony, and that this is the reason why he is so anxious to wrest it from Mehemet Ali, England would thus open three new routes to India. These details are a sufficient reply to the *Morning Chronicle*, which pretends that the only motive of the British government is to secure the integrity of the Ottoman empire. A strange sort of integrity that which, according to the *Chronicle*, would place a Russian army at Constantinople, and which, according to the *Globe*, is to give Syria to England !"

(From the *Journal des bats*, organ of the Court.)

Let us do this justice to England, that she is the only country, besides France, in which the word liberty" may be uttered with impunity. On this account it has ever been our most ardent desire to see the two nations place themselves together at the head of civilization, from a double rampart in the west against the invasion of new barbarians, and secure in concert the legitimate triumph of modern opinions. It would be a subject of eternal regret if the peace obtained by such vast efforts, and that union which is its surest guarantee, should both be compromised to satisfy the vanity of an individual. But let us hasten to express the firm hope that still remains to us. Yes, we believe that peace will be preserved ; we believe that the alliance will be maintained ? because, to maintain it, we rely upon England herself. It is really presuming too much on our credulity to endeavour to persuade us that Lord Palmerston represents England, when he does not even represent the ministry. So long as a solemn discussion shall not have taken place in parliament, so long as the pressure from without shall not have commenced its action, we must be permitted to doubt that England is willing to plunge with her minister into the maddest adventures, and act the part of squire in the train of this capering chevalier. Let us consider the state of public opinion in the two countries. In France there is unanimity ; all party quarrels have disappeared before the national question. As for us, whatever may be our likings or aversions, we sacrifice or postpone them without hesitation. Is it the same in England ! The organs of the party which every week places the ministry in jeopardy are full of reprobation of the culpable recklessness which would involve Europe in flames, and of sarcasm against the presumptuous dandy who would set about remodelling the world, attempting to exclude France, and perform the play of *Hamlet* with the part of *Hamlet* omitted.

If we are well informed, a large portion of the English Cabinet has declared itself against the opinion of Lord Palmerston. The terrible chances engendered by Lord Palmerston's policy could not escape the clear and elevated mind of Lord Clarendon, the venerated experience and prudent Liberalism of Lord Holland, and the calm reason of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The chief of the Cabinet himself, whose incontestible integrity of character we acknowledge, has it is said manifested the most energetic opposition ; and although Lord J. Russel may have appeared in his place in parliament to have approved of the sentiments of Lord Palmerston, we believe he is too much occupied with the domestic situation of England, too deeply imbued with the gravity of the colonial crisis, to imagine that he would lightly risk a disastrous rupture. And can all these considerations have yielded to the threat of Lord Palmerston to resign ! We cannot conceive how Lord Palmerston has been able to persuade a reasonable Cabinet that his presence among them was indispensable. We know not by what fascination he has brought his colleagues to partake of the exclusive adoration which he bestows upon his own merit ; but in proportion as we should be astonished to see England sacrificing the repose of the world to the problematical necessity of preserving its ministry, we are surprised to see that ministry risking the loss of power in the inexplicable desire to retain Lord Palmerston. We must again express our hope that the English Cabinet has not sufficiently calculated upon the sensation which its decision would produce in France. We finally hope it will comprehend that the question is too grave to be made an open question—that the wise and prudent portion of the Cabinet will bring the remainder of it to some wholesome views, and that nobody will misunderstand the moderation which we display.

The *Courrier Francais* says—

"The moment is badly chosen for an insult to France and an attack upon her interests, for the Whig ministry has little support from the country, and exists only by the strength impaired to it by the alliance with France. Lord Palmerston, separates the two nations violently, at a moment when the alliance was becoming more firm. It is easy to see what England will lose by this policy ; what it will gain nobody knows, not even Lord Palmerston himself."

The *Presse* does not take the same view as the *Debats* in the article (which we have already given) as to the insignificance of the ministerial question compared with the great question of national dignity. On the contrary it considers that the destinies of the country in the event of a war could not be safely entrusted to M. Thiers The following passage is as personally bitter as language well can

be :—" The journal of M. Thiers have fallen into a sort of warlike delirium. War, war, say they—we must go to war. Let us raise 200,000 men; let us draw upon the lists of persons able to man our fleets, until they shall be exhausted; let us take all the millions of the sinking fund of the public works; let us sell all our forests; in short, give our last man and our last crown; this is the time for the sacrifices predicted by M. Barrot. But to what will this war fever lead! To new and more inextricable complications. M. Thiers, however has no other recourse; his system is lost, and he has nothing else to lose. If we allow him to continue the game, the dignities and interests of France will be his stakes."

The *Presse* recommends a negociation with Austria, for the purpose of detaching her from the alliance which has just been formed, but observe that such a negociation must be commenced by a minister less obnoxious to Austria than M. Thiers.

The *National*, unlike most of the other journals, which, even in the midst of their enthusiasm for what is called the popular cause, still abstain from insulting remarks upon the English, and studiously separate the act of the government from the supposed feelings of the British people, endeavours to revive the most galling reminiscence, and reproaches one of the French Princes for partaking of the hospitality of the English Queen. The following is in bad spirit and bad taste :—" Whilst the English ministry is making a dupe of France, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours are receiving the caresses of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the young General of the Orleans family pass reviews together, and examine in details the equipment of the English troops. The pretended hero of Constantine sees the British troops, defile before him, and he may perceive attached to the button hole of more than one soldier the famous medal of Waterloo.

PARIS, July 30.—Captain Faure, who succeeds Captain Legaudaes in the command of the Gloire frigate and as chief of the staff to the Vice Admiral commanding the expedition, has arrived at Cherbourg, and took on Saturday the command of the frigate. Admiral Mackau was to arrive at Cherbourg on the same evening. These are positive facts. But a report is current, that the expedition will not sail; and it should seem to be confirmed by an article in the Brest journal :—" Orders to detain at Brest till further orders the Adour, corvette of burden, destined for the River Plate, have just been received here," say the *Armoricain* " We learn from good authority, that the government has recently received news which give reason to hope that the affairs of Buenos Ayres will be speedily arranged."

We do not know on what the hopes of the government are founded; but this statement agrees but ill with the following letter received by a respectable house at Havre, which has been communicated to us this very day :—

" MONTE VIDEO, May 19.—We have nothing very important to tell you of a political nature the position of General Lavalle is still excellent; he is engaged in putting an end to the remnants of the army of the Governor Echague of Entre Rios, which since their defeat occupy an intrenched position in front of La Bajada, their capital, which, with a little good-will and a few hundred men, the French Admiral might, whenever he pleased, we may say, take without striking a blow. But that gallant officer manifests every day more openly his ill-will and his obstinacy in counteracting all the plans of our diplomatic agents, and the success of Lavalle, whom the instructions of the French government command him to assist and favour to the utmost of his power. Instead of seconding him, the Admiral persists in seeing no advantage for France but in negociations, and a peace with Rosas himself; a peace which is impossible, and which all his ill-judged measures have only served to prevent—a peace which would be shameful and humiliating to France if it should be obtained—which would be made only under the patronage and with the good pleasure of England. He has been deceived and duped by the English agent, and the Minister Rosas is but the more obstinate in causing the plans of his predecessors to fail. In is to be hoped that the affair will have a end is spite of him. However, since our government forgets us, it is the duty and the interest of the French merchants to rouse its attention, and to compel it to take a resolution rather more honourable than that which it has hitherto taken—to change its remissness and half-measures for something like energy.

" The decline in the prices of produce continued but a few days. When it was found that the happy consequences expected to follow the victory of San Gristoval were not realised so speedily as had been hoped, when the ill-will of the Admiral and his opposition to the French agents became every day more flagrant, the demand revived."—*Le Commerce*, July 30.

The agreement existing among the Tory journals with respect to the Eastern question is almost as edifying as that which was found to exist during the session, among the Tory leaders, on other points of vital policy.

The *Post* sounds the trump of war, and encourages France to prepare for the battle, in revenge for the treatment she has received from England, in persisting to adhere to her original determination of settling the Eastern question, in concurrence with the other European Powers, whose tranquility was endangered by the war in which Turkey and Egypt were engaged.

The *Times* on this subject speaks a language suggested by good sense, and thus affords a strong contrast to the ravings of the *Post*:—

" It will be seen by our summary of French news, and by some extracts in detail from the French papers, that a great hubbub is getting up in Paris on the subject of the treaty for the settlement of the Turko-Egyptian quarrel. We confess we do not attach much importance to this violent explosion of parties evidently unacquainted with the real circumstances of the case. The point is, what better mode could the French government suggest for the settlement of that question; and what reasonable ground have the French ministers of complaint that they were not asked to be parties to a treaty which, though it was known that they approved the principle of it, various circumstances made it inconvenient for them to sanction by personal adhesion? The treaty is no doubt a hazardous experiment; but if France maintains her good faith, and does not oppose a project the principle of which she has more than once admitted to be politically just, the hazard becomes nothing. We cannot bring ourselves to suppose that M. Thiers and his colleagues can recommend war to support the tyrannical and rebellious Pacha of Egypt. On the contrary, we anticipate a firm resolve for the maintenance of that alliance which has so long subsisted between England and France, especially when it is evident to every man of common sense that this treaty can bring no advantage to England beyond that which will accrue to every other great Power by the conclusion of that war between the Sultan and his subject which has so long disturbed and disquieted the east of Europe."

IRELAND.

SCOTCH REFORMER'S GAZETTE, JUNE 27.

MAIL ROBBED.—On Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the mail car, travelling from Clonmel to the post-office of the city, was violently arrested in its course, about four miles from Tipperary, between Bansha and that town, by two men whose faces were blackened. They called to the driver, and compelled him, at the peril of his life, to surrender the mail bags, which he was obliged to deliver up to them, comprising the Dublin bags, Tipperary, Clonmel, Limerick, and the intermediate stages on the post-office line. Having secured their booty, the fellows quickly disappeared, and the postman drove on to the next police station, but as only two policemen were there, they could not leave to pursue the robbers.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—All our accounts from the country continue exceedingly favourable. The crops of all kinds are in a forward state, and, according to present appearances, the Harvest in Ireland is likely to commence at least a fortnight earlier than usual.

EARLY WHEAT.—We were yesterday favoured with some ears of wheat, fully blown and very healthy looking, taken from a field of twelve acres, belonging to Michael M'Donnell, Esq., at Old Bawn, near this city.—*Dublin Post of Thursday week.*

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.—It ought to be stated, to the credit of the head of the illustrious house of Fitzgerald, that he has voted for Lord Fitzwilliam's motion on the corn laws. He is the proprietor of 74,000 acres of land in the county of Kildare, and Lord Fitzwilliam possesses, we believe, an equal extent of territory in the county of Wicklow.—*Morning Register.*

DISTILLATION.—All the distillers of Cork city and neighbourhood, with exception of Messrs Murphy, of Middleton, have discontinued operations, and it is not likely that any of them will resume in less than three months.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

MR. O'CONNELL.—A private letter to this city, dated Irish College at Paris, 31 instant states that a statue to O'Connell is being erected within the College there.—*Limerick Reporter.*

SUMMER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.

LEWES,—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

HEAVISIDE V. LARDNER.—CRIM. CON.

This case, which has excited a painful degree of interest, was tried by a special jury to-day, and the court was filled as soon as the doors were opened. The bench usually appropriated to the magistrates was occupied by a number of ladies, and by gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood. The damages were laid at 10,000*l.*

The counsel for the Plaintiff were Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Petersdorff; the counsel for the Defendant Mr. Serjeant Channel and Mr. Clarkson.

Mr. Thesiger, in rising to address the Court on the part of the plaintiff, said he now had to discharge the painful and anxious duty of detailing the circumstances under which the plaintiff in the present case was compelled to seek in a public court of justice the poor and unsatisfactory reparation which the laws of the country afforded for the severest injury which one man could inflict upon another. He could not enter into the case without being at once overcome by strong and uncontrollable feelings of indignation against the author of all the misery which the plaintiff had endured, and which had embittered his life. The defendant was a person who had arrived at a period of life when the passions were usually under the control of the judgment, and when experience of the world pleaded anything but in mitigation of the aggravated conduct of which he had been guilty. He possessed a scientific knowledge which had acquired for him a literary reputation, and he had perverted all these advantages to the unworthy and unprincipled object of tampering with a weak and unguarded woman, of seducing her from that affection which ought to be her pride, from that duty to which she was bound by every sacred and endearing obligation, and from that home, which she was calculated to adorn, and which threw around her everything tending to her happiness. The plaintiff was compelled by the misconduct of the defendant to publish his dishonour before the world in a public court of justice, and submit to the degrading necessity of asking for compensstion in damages for an injury which no damages could repair. It was probably known to most of them, that the plaintiff belonged to an honourable family. He was the only son of a gentleman, a magistrate in the county of Middlesex, who lived for a considerable time at Peterborough-house, near Fulham. He had received a liberal education. He was sent in the first place to Eton, and in due course of time to Cambridge, and on the death of his father, which happened in 1814, he entered the army, having purchased a cornetcy in the 1st Dragoon Guards. The unhappy lady into whose conduct they were now called to inquire was the daughter of Colonel Spicer, formerly of the 12th Lancers, who had resided for many years in the Chateau de Capicure at Boulogne, and she was an only child. The mother of the plaintiff was the sister of Colonel Spicer, and consequently the plaintiff and this lady were first cousins. In 1823 Mr. Heaviside went to pay a visit to his uncle. He there became acquainted with his cousin; he became intimate and attached, and the feeling of affection which sprung up in both their hearts was encouraged and cherished by all their relations. It was resolved that they should be married, and accordingly, on the 17th of July, 1824, their marriage took place. It was celebrated at St. Michael's, Bath, in the presence of the members of the family. The marriage was one of entire affection; no mercenary motive intervened to sully the purity of feeling which led to the union. Mr. Heaviside's means were so ample as to make him careless of the fortune of his wife; and he was sure that the jury would be of opinion that interest was very rarely substituted for affection in a woman's breast. On the marriage a settlement was made, by which Mr. Heaviside secured 20,000*l.* of his own property in the usual way—viz., on himself for life, then on his wife, and lastly on their children. Mrs. Heaviside brought no fortune to her husband, but she was entitled, under a settlement of her father and mother, to the sum of 13,000*l.* after their death. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Heaviside and his wife travelled on the continent for three years. They then returned, and lived for some time at a place called Saunder's lodge, near Wokingham, and then they went to Brighton, where they occupied a house in Brunswick-square. At the time of that unhappy event respecting which they were now called to inquire, Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside were living in a state of comfort and refinement. They moved in the first circles of society, their company was courted by all, and they appeared to be, as they undoubtedly were, devoted to each other; and that strong cement of domestic affection—the birth of children—seemed to leave nothing wanting calculated to promote their mutual happiness. They had now three surviving children. The eldest was a girl of 14 years of age, the next was a boy of 13 years, and the youngest was a girl of six years and a half. The Plaintiff was a kind, affectionate, and indulgent husband. He exhibited no interference or negligence which a woman's heart could ill bear, or which was calculated to chill the attachment of a wife, nor was his conduct characterised by any anger, violence, or hasty temper, which could for one moment estrange her affections. He lived within the circle of his family, as if it were all the world to him, and during the whole nine years, while resident at Brighton, he was only absent from his wife on one occasion. She was a person of quiet, gentle, and retired habits. She never exhibited the slightest levity of conduct, and she appeared to be strongly attached to her husband and her children. If it were possible to expect that any happiness in this life should be permanent, one might have imagined that it would have been secure in such a home as this. It was difficult when basking on the sunny side of happiness to think of the coming shadow; but they were every day remained of the frail and precarious tenure by which they held all the blessings they enjoyed in this life. In an evil hour the defendant made his appearance at Brighton. He came there upon some literary pursuit, and his reputation was a passport to the best society. The plaintiff, unfortunately he might say, courted his acquaintance, and having obtained an introduction to him, invited him to his house. There was nothing in the age, appearance, and manners of the defendant that would lead any one to suppose that the defendant would be a dangerous visiter; or that when he entered the house where peace and happiness reigned, he entered it to destroy, annihilate, and blight, all the comfort which the plaintiff's enjoyed. The defendant visited the plaintiffs house from time to time, having been invited by the plaintiff on two or three occasions to dine, and meet the friends of the family, and having been also invited to one or two evening parties. They occasionally met too at the houses of mutual friends. But, in the course of the day, when Mr. Heaviside was engaged in his magisterial duties, Dr. Lardner was in the habit of calling at the house in Brunswick-square, and of visiting Mrs. Heaviside there. His conduct, however, was so cautious and guarded that no one perceived that there was anything extraordinary in the intercourse between them, or anything beyond that which the common courtesies of society warranted. From this system of care and caution adopted by the defendant, he (Mr. Thesiger) was unable to point out the beginning of the fatal influence which he ultimately exercised over the mind of this unfortunate lady. He could not, he said, show them the gradual advances which led to the consummation of the criminal object or trace out the steps of the fatal progress made by the defendant, but their knowledge of human nature might guide them to something like the truth. It was not to be supposed that the defendant was hurried into the commission of the crime by any headstrong passion which overmastered his judgement. He hardly expected that such an excuse would be put forward by the learned counsel who appeared for the defendant, nor was it reasonable to believe that he was himself the object of any sudden or hasty feeling; but in the history of the female heart, they knew that approaches might be made to it in various ways, and it was frequently most accessible on the side of the understanding. A woman of talent might be flattered by the homage of a person superior in age and in knowledge to herself. She might despise the ordinary language of passion; but when deference was paid to her intellect, her vanity took the part of her reason, and she was irrecoverably lost before any warning was given to guard her from danger. In this made it was that the defendant had drawn a circle round this ill-fated creature, and by means of his dark and mysterious arts had raised the evil spirit in her mind, and thus they had a clue to every thread of that web which he had woven about his victim, until he had inextricably entangled her in its folds. The plaintiff left Brighton for London on the 11th of March on private business, and on the 13th of March Mrs. Heaviside also left her home, telling her servants that she intended to be absent for the day, and that she should dine with Mrs. Greville. The servant thought there was nothing suspicious in this circumstance, but in the course of the day, having gone into Mrs. Heaviside's bed-room, she discovered that some combs and some trifling ornaments of the toilet were missing. This excited her suspicion, and she mentioned, the circumstance to the butler, who called at Mrs. Greville's, and found that his mistress had not been there. He immediately left Brighton for London, for the purpose of informing Mr. Heaviside of the matter. They crossed on the road and Mr. Heaviside returned to his house at Brighton on the 13th of March. He then heard that his wife was absent, and no one could tell where she had gone. He was stunned by the intelligence, and remained insensible for a considerable time, and only woke from that stupor to a state of agony utterly indescribable. The guilty parties, it appeared, went to the Adelaide Hotel, near London-bridge, where they passed the night, and on the following morning embarked in a vessel which started for Ostend. They then proceeded by the diligence to Dunkirk, and thence all trace was lost of them. Some short time afterwards it was discovered that they were living in the Rue Tronchet at Paris, as man and wife; and it would not have been difficult to procure evidence of the adultery from Paris, if it had been considered by those who had had the conduct and management of the case convenient to do so. But by an arrangement, which while he mentioned he must at the same time express his regret at, to which Mr. Heaviside was no party, and of which to the present moment he was was ignorant, it had been agreed, for the purpose of preventing the necessity of calling foreign witnesses before the jury, that Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside should be presented to the chambermaid and master of the Adelaide Hotel, in order that they might be identified, and, strange to say, in consequence of this proceeding a stipulation had been required by the defendant and agreed to by the plaintiff's attorney that Mr Heaviside's butler should be produced as a witness. He (Mr. Thesiger) knew the object which had prompted this demand. When Mr. Heaviside discovered his guilty wife's place of abode by a letter which her father received from her, he without delay started in the month of April for the Rue Tronchet. He went to the hotel where she was residing early in the morning, and opening the door of an apartment, he found Dr. Lardner and his own wife at breakfast together. The moment the unfortunate lady saw her offended husband she uttered a scream. He, stung to madness by the sight of the man who had brought on him all his misery and desolation, rushed on the adulterer, and, on the spot, inflicted on him a most severe and well-merited punishment. The butler was a witness of the whole of this proceeding, and it was for this reason that the defendant desired that he should be called as a witness. He (Mr. Thesiger) could not find it in his heart to condemn the plaintiff for the course he had pursued; nor did he think it would have the slightest influence on the verdict of the jury. There were moments, and this was one, when natural feelings exerted their natural rights, and vindicated for themselves that justice which they could not wait for the slow operation of the law to give them. But if this were to be considered matter for the deliberation of the jury, let them ask themselves, if Dr. Lardner had brought an action of assault against this offended and deeply injured husband, and had complained of the injury he had sustained—let them consider the amount of damages which any jury would have given him, and let them deduct it from the damages they would that day be ready to award to the plaintiff. A most extraordinary discovery was made by Mr. Heaviside while in the Hotel Tronchet. His wife's writing-desk was on the table of the room he entered. Two letters had been received from Mrs. Heaviside since her departure, one by the plaintiff, and another by his father-in-law, Colonel Spicer; and Mr. Heaviside discovered the draughts of both these letters in his wife's writing-desk. The draught of the first of these letters, addressed to her husband, was found to be written for 12 or 14 lines by the defendant, and the draughts of both letters were corrected in different parts by his hand. He (Mr. Thesiger) could well imagine how this unhappy woman might have trembled and shrunk from the idea of addressing her offended husband—how she might have endeavoured over, and over again to ascertain the most fitting mode of communicating with him, and at last have abandoned the attempt in despair. He could also understand how that unhappy influence, which had already been so fatally exerted, might have again operated on her mind on this occasion. The defendant had no such feeling as existed in her breast; he had no shame, no trembling, and it might be easily seen that every line of this letter was dictated by him; and, instead of being the effusion of a contrite and troubled spirit, it was nothing more than the cool and calculating effusion of a mechanical philosopher. He would now call the attention of the jury to the letter addressed by Mrs. Heaviside to her husband. It was as follows :—

" Sunday, March 15, 1840.

" I sit down to the painful duty of fulfilling the promise made in my note of Friday."

[This note, the learned barrister said, he was not at liberty to read, but his learned friends would permit him to say that the note referred to was a note promising explanation.]

" I will do it as briefly as the circumstances to be told and the feelings to be expressed will permit. You have observed the continual indisposition from which I have suffered for many weeks past, and which I have allowed you to suppose proceeded from bodily illness. My sufferings, however, were of a different nature, and arose from a different cause. They originated in the mind and in the heart. Among the persons introduced to your acquaintance within the last few months was one, who, unfortunately for me, produced such an impression upon my heart as I felt could never be effaced. In the first period of our acquaintance I flattered myself that the sentiments he inspired were those of friendship merely, and I indulged in his society with unguarded, and, as the event proved, most imprudent freedom: as this, however, was no more than was done by other ladies by whom his acquaintance and conversation was eagerly sought, and as I never before had reason to distrust myself, I proceeded, unapprehensive of consequences." [All this, the learned gentleman observed, was found in draught in the defendant's own hand writing] " He departed from Brighton, and the effects of his absence convinced me, of the real state of my heart, and I seen and felt that my peace of mind was irretrievably lost. He had never presumed to tell me that I was to him an object of affection. His manner and language were, on the contrary, most deferential and respectful. I had seen, however, indications of his feelings towards me more convincing and unequivocal than any which more words could convey. In short, without any express communication on the subject, our feelings became mutually known. We felt that every dictate of duty suggested immediate separation and absence; separation and absence were accordingly tried, and continued until I was driven very nigh to madness. I shall not attempt, because the attempt would be unavailing, to describe to you what I suffered. Had you been more constantly with me than your avocations usually permitted you to be, the state of my feelings could not have been concealed from you; and it was only by heartrending efforts that I assumed an appearent cheerfulness during the brief and distant intervals you passed with me. You know me too well to doubt my truth, when I assure you that on more than one occasion I was on the point of attempting to rescue all parties from the evil which menaced them by removing myself to another world by opium. I struggled—God only knows how I struggled—to subdue this criminal attachment, and to recover sufficient tranquility of mind to enable me to perform my duties as your wife. I wrote to him declaring my resolution to conquer my affection for him; his good feeling and real regard for me prompted him to acquiesce in this course, and he expressed his entire approbation of it. I tried it; I failed; the struggle almost cost me my life. I now became fully convinced that I was for ever incapable of discharging towards you the duties and offices of a wife, save by the adoption of a course of systematic dissimulation and unremitting hypocrisy, from which all my better feelings revolted with loathing and disgust. I felt that the attempt would render my life one continued lie. No course then remain for me by which I could be rescued from the horrors of my position except either self-destruction or to withdraw myself openly from you, and resign myself to him who engrossed all my affections. To have adopted the only intermediate measure, by indulging in his society and secretly committing infidelity to you, while I continued to profess the feelings and perform the offices of a wife, was one of which I was altogether incapable. I therefore, after viewing my situation and examining my heart, determined to abandon a position which I could not conscientiously maintain; and I did accordingly, on Friday last, deliberately and advisedly, and not in a moment of excitement, or under any sudden impulse of feeling, leave my home, and place myself in the hands of him to whom my affections had been surrendered.

" Need I assure you that up to the hour I quitted your door I was never guilty of any act injurious to your honour or incompatible with the vows I had made you? What I have done I have done openly, and have not added the meanness of falsehood and deception to the sin of infidelity. While by this

formal confession I place in your hands the power of releasing yourself from the tie which binds me to you, and of preserving the rights of our children from the possible consequences of my act, I am prompted as much by feeling as by duty to declare most unequivocally, that what I have done has not been caused by any absence of kindness and affection on your part; that on the contrary, from the day of our marriage to the day of my departure from you, you have been most kind, most tender, and most affectionate, and I am deeply sensible that you have deserved a very different return from any that has been in my power to make.

"As I believe and trust that my own conduct, as well as that of the person to whom I am now united, has been, up to the hour of my separation from you, such as to afford no grounds for objection and suspicion, you cannot, I presume, have any means of knowing who that person is: it is necessary, therefore, that I should inform you that it is Dr. Lardner. Neither he nor myself desire to offer any extenuation, much less defence, of our conduct. We feel it, however, to be only justice to ourselves to say, that we are prepared to suffer all the evils attendant upon a total change in pecuniary circumstances as the inevitable consequence of the step we have taken. I have come to him destitute of any means of support, and bringing nothing with me but the few articles of dress I had upon my person. He has surrendered a large income which he has for many years enjoyed, arising from his professional labour. Banished as he must be to a foreign country, damaged in character by the very measure which gives me to him, removed from all those connexions on which the profitable occupation of his time has hitherto depended, he is at this moment uncertain where or how he may obtain even that very small income which will suffice to supply our most moderate wants and wishes. Not foreseeing an exigency like the present, he has not realized any considerable amount of property—nothing, in fact, which can materially aid us in our present position. We were both fully aware of these formidable difficulties and sacrifices, but he felt that any sacrifice, however great, would be most willingly made by him to soften the evils attendant upon the position which I must assume. Now, in conclusion, allow me to express a hope that the first anguish attending the misfortune has been assuaged. You will see that your peace and comfort will be more promoted by losing me altogether, than by retaining me without retaining my affection. That would be irksome to you, and you would have the pain of seeing me daily consumed by a hopeless attachment to another, which would eat into my heart until I should be reduced to the mere shadow of myself, and which must, after a brief period, have brought me to the grave. It is not likely that you will feel any disposition to communicate further with me, but, as we still have some common interests, I feel that it is my duty to supply you with the means of such communication, should it be necessary. Anything which is addressed to Mrs. Williams, No. 17, Old Burlington-street, will be forwarded to me. Believe me still your most sincere and grateful friend.

"MARY HEAVISIDE.

"It is my wish, if you have no objection, that this letter, or a copy of it, should be sent to my father." To her father she also addressed another letter, and, though it was long, he felt it necessary to read it, because it was his duty not to spare the jury any of those details which he deemed to be essential. The letter was as follows:—

"Paris, April 4, 1840.

"Hotel Tronchet, Rue Tronchet, 21.

"My dearest Father,—The considerate kindness which pervades your letter of yesterday, and the more than parental tenderness which breathes in every line of it, have deeply affected me. If I do not coincide in all your views, or adopt your suggestions, it is not from [illegible]

which I hold, I should deprive myself of every just claim to indulgence and extenuation which I can ever hope to advance. You say that a special clause will be introduced into the act of divorce to prevent my marriage. You must, in common with every well-informed person, be aware, that such a prohibition is not customary, and if it were introduced in this case, it must be done on some special grounds, or through the exercise of some special influence. No special grounds exist for such a prohibition, and if any sinister influence should be exerted to deprive me of the means of rectifying my position, and receiving at the alter the vows of him for whose sake I have made so terrible a sacrifice, I have no refuge, except in the consolation arising from the reflection, that the state in which he and I will be compelled to live is one which we should use every means in our power to avoid. We feel that we are already as strongly bound to each other by every tie for which we entertain respect as marriage could make us, and if we look forward to that ceremony hereafter, it is not for the sake of ourselves, but with a view to the opinion of the world, and to the interest of those to whom we may give birth. It is therefore with those feelings that I trust and hope you will yourself, after more serious and deliberate consideration that you have been able to bestow on this painful subject, use your influence to prevent any such unusual and mischievous restriction as that to which you refer. As to my marriage settlement to which you advert, I am quite contented to leave it and all other interests of a like kind at your absolute discretion. When we took the step, our eyes were fully open to the disastrous consequences which must attend it, so far as property and income were concerned; I surrendered, as you know, a position of affluence, and sacrificed the enjoyment of a considerable fortune. He is well known to have been for many years in the possession of a professional income, amounting to several thousands a year. Being unencumbered with family, and feeling assured that whenever he was disposed to marry he might always expect an accession of fortune, he did not provide by saving, for, uniting himself with me, and consequently withdrawing himself from the place where alone he could exercise his professional labour, he has surrendered nearly his whole income, that which he can now expect scarcely amounting to what will be sufficient to obtain for us, even on the most moderate scale, the requisites of life. Short as the period is which has elapsed since the step we have taken has become known, he has been already made to feel its consequences. You will see, I am sure, how cruel and unnecessary any proceedings will be which can tend to aggravate the difficulties of my position. On this subject I shall add nothing, trusting as I do entirely to your considerate affection, only imploring you to believe (what sooner or later you will be convinced of) that our fates are irretrievably identified, and that my well-being can never be separated from his. In the agitation of mind under which you have evidently written, you have omitted all notice of a subject which to me is one of the deepest solicitude—I mean the children. On this subject I must of course be supposed to entertain strong feelings, and to have wishes the object of which can be only their welfare. I have no right, however, to express my wishes, and must therefore only entreat you, whenever you are again disposed to write to me, which I trust will be very soon, that you will inform me how the children are, and more particularly in what manner it is intended to rear and educate dear Ellery. I cannot think myself justified in concluding this letter without endeavouring to express to you how gratefully sensible I am of the tone and tenour of the letter you have addressed to me, and how much I am aware that not one parent could be found in the thousands of thousands who, at the moment of smarting under the consequences which I have brought on you, could ever bring [illegible]

Was he, then, not justified in the observations he had made, and was it not apparent that the glittering prospect of possessing the 20,000*l.* in case Mrs. Heaviside survived her husband, and the 13,000*l.* which would be her absolute property if she survived her father and mother, now advanced in life, was what operated on the mind of the defendant, and induced him thus to interfere with the domestic peace and happiness of the plaintiff? It was unnecessary for him to press on the minds of the jury the deep and lasting misery inflicted on the plaintiff by the misconduct of the defendant. If the grave had closed between him and this unfortunate lady, while yet in a state of virtue and innocence, heavy though the calamity must have been, it might have been borne with patience and resignation. If in these trials, which must happen to all in this checkered state of existence, it pleased Providence to visit them with the heaviest of all afflictions, the death of a wife, the cherished partner of a man's affections, though tears must fall and the heart must grieve, yet that sorrow which they felt was not without its consolation and even its dignity. They were stricken and afflicted by the hand of God, and they must bow to his mysterious dispensations; and when time at last arrived with healing on its wings, the heart would close on its cherished object, and it would be embalmed in their most sacred and endearing recollections. But where their joys were nipped in the blossom by the withering hand of an adulterer, no such feeling of consolation remained. Every thought had a scorpian's sting, and memory was madness. The outraged feelings of the husband, his wounded pride, his deceived affection, the pity of the world, so like its scorn, and the constantly recurring recollection of the insult and disgrace brought on his name by the adulterer—all these feelings festered, rankled in his heart, and no time could assuage the agony they caused. This, and more than this, had the plaintiff endured at the hands of the defendant, and he was now compelled to appear before that Court, to ask for the pitiful recompense which the laws of the country afforded for the injury done him. It was, indeed, almost degrading to him to ask for a pecuniary compensation, but this was the only redress which the law afforded. He (Mr. Thesiger) did on the present occasion most earnestly hope that the jury would not be niggard in dealing out the amount of damages against the defendant. On occasions of this kind the estimate which the jury made of the amount of damages which they thought a plaintiff entitled to was generally compounded of the estimation in which they considered that the plaintiff and the domestic condition invaded, the loss which he had sustained, and the misconduct of the defendant. In addition to all this it was usual to take into consideration the pecuniary means of the defendant himself. He (Mr. Thesiger) had never been able to understand on what principle any such consideration was seemed admissible in an inquiry like the present. If a trespasser invaded his property and spoiled his goods, he was entitled to recover a full indemnity, whatever might be the condition in life of the trespasser; and was it to be said when a man inflicted on him a far deeper injury, when he invaded and destroyed the peace of his home, that damages should then be administered on a totally different principle, and not be measured by the extent of the [illegible] done, but by the means of the seducer! If Mr [illegible]ide had been called on and asked whether he [illegible]barter his domestic peace, sell his honour, and [illegible]t to make his wife and the mother of his chil[illegible]n outcast of society, and a shame and disgrace [illegible]her family, for the paltry sum of 10,000*l.*, at [illegible] amount, since it is necessary to limit the [illegible] the damages have been laid, he would have [illegible]ed the idea with scorn and indignation. Was [illegible]anything, then, to induce the jury to take a [illegible]fferent measure of the value of that of which the plaintiff had been robbed? But if they considered the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant, let them reflect on the situation in which he proposed to place himself; and let them also remember that the defendant, by the course he had pursued, would take away from the plaintiff that sum of 13,000*l.* which would have been his if this marriage, which cannot now much longer subsist, had continued undissolved. Indeed, the defendant had, by his very offence, actually placed himself in the favourable position of taking advantage of all those benefits to be derived from the marrage settlement which the deceived and injured husband, as well as the parents of his wife, had made. He was almost ashamed to have descended to those degrading considerations, which arose in an anomalous case of this kind; but whether they looked to the amount of injury sus[illegible]ined, or to the circumstances in which the defendant [illegible]ad placed himself, there was no one reason to be [illegible]ceived why they should abate a single farthing [illegible]he damages to which the plaintiff had been advised [illegible]imit himself. They had, on the one hand, a hus[illegible]nd father, unexceptionable in both those ten[illegible]ions of life. They saw him living in his [illegible]rcle with comfort, united to a wife who [illegible]ly attached to him, and finding in that [illegible]d "home," which struck on every [illegible]nsand tender associations, every [illegible] desire in this world. They found [illegible]ll his happiness suddenly broken [illegible]trusion of an adulterer, and he [illegible]m, heart-broken and wretch[illegible] comfort in existence shat[illegible]ey saw his children, at a [illegible] wanted the protection [illegible] of that care and pro[illegible] to forget her very [illegible] miserable situation [illegible]ere reduced, their [illegible]get the being whose [illegible]world, who poured [illegible] nourishment of [illegible]hs of infancy [illegible]ous labour and [illegible] which a [illegible] On [illegible]

time. Mr. Heaviside was at times at home, and at times absent, when Dr. Lardner called. When Mr. Heaviside was not at home, Dr. Lardner was introduced into the drawing-room. Mr. Heaviside was occasionally absent, in consequence of being engaged at the Town-hall, or at the Railway-office, he being one of the directors. Mrs. Heaviside was a very reserved person. I do not remember her mentioning the name of Dr. Lardner. He dined two or three times at the house at a family dinner with Mr. Heaviside and one or two friends. I recollect Mr. Heaviside going to London on the 11th of March. He was expected to return to Brighton on the 13th. On the morning of that day my mistress went out at half past 10 o'clock. She gave no directions about dinner, as she said she was going to dine with Mrs. Greville, a resident of Brighton. I had occasion to go up to her room about 6 o'clock in the evening to put the things out for her to dress in case she came home; on opening the drawer of her toilet-table, I discovered that the combs and brushes, and every thing belonging to the table, were gone; this excited suspicion in my mind, and I communicated the fact to the butler, who went to Mrs. Greville's; in consequence of not finding Mrs. Heaviside there, he took a postchaise and horses, and went about 8 o'clock to London after Mr. Heaviside. My master returned about half-past 9 o'clock in the evening. I was the first who saw him, and communicated to him the absence of my mistress. At this information he became quite insensible, and continued in that condition about two hours; when he recovered, he went to bed. After a time, he had a fit of ague, and that continued the whole night. His sufferings appeared to be very great. I found a note in a basket in the drawing-room among Mr. Heaviside's letters. I gave it to him on his arrival; it was a note from Mrs. Heaviside; he was not capable of reading it. I read a part to him, I believe he read the whole on the following morning, but I never saw it afterwards. My master and mistress lived together on the most comfortable and affectionate terms. He was very indulgent to her. They have three children—two girls and one boy. The age of the eldest girl was 14 years, and of the youngest 6 years and a half. The boy was between 12 and 13 years of age.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant CHANNELL.—Did not Dr. Lardner discontinue his visits about the month of January altogether?—I knew very little of Dr. Lardner. Cannot say how many times he visited the house, but am quite sure he visited half a dozen times.

Mary Sanford deposed that she was the chamber-maid of the Adelaide Hotel, London-bridge. On the 12th of March last she recollected the arrival of Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside, whom she has since seen; they occupied one sleeping apartment, and left early the next morning by the Ostend steam-packet.

Mr. Benjamin Francis, the master of the hotel, corroborated the preceding witness.

Richard Pegler.—Lived as butler with Mr. Heaviside for eight years. They had eight servants, and kept a carriage and horses. Remembers seeing Dr. Lardner in his master's house about Christmas; after that he came very frequently—two or three times a week, generally at lunch time. Believes that Dr. Lardner came at the time Mr. Heaviside was not at home. Mr. Heaviside was a magistrate and a railway director. Did not observe anything in the conduct of Dr. Lardner to induce him to believe that the Doctor's visits were of an unfriendly nature. He dined two or three times in the house when Mr. Heaviside was at home; Mrs. Heaviside was very much reserved in her manner, and was never in the habit of conversing with the servants. Witness never heard her mention Dr. Lardner's name. Remembers Mr. Heaviside leaving home for London on the 11th of March, was informed that his master would return on the 13th. Mrs. Heaviside in the course of the day told him that his master would be home about 3 o'clock. She afterwards said he would reach home by the last coach, which arrived about half-past 9 o'clock at night. Witness did not see Mrs. Heaviside go out that day. About 8 o'clock was told by Anne Smith that she missed some things, and that her mistress had not come home. Witness in consequence went to Mrs. Greville's and learned that she had not been there during the day. In consequence of inquiries he made his suspecions were excited, and he left Brighton about 8 o'clock, with the intention of going to London for his master. They passed each other on the road. Witness returned and found his master home before him. Witness reached home about half-past 5 o'clock. Mr. Heaviside was in bed; he appeared to be in a very dreadful state of mind. During the time he had been in Mr. Heaviside's service had constantly observed that gentleman and his wife lived together on the most affectionate terms. Witness went with Mr. Heaviside and Colonel Spicer to the hotel in Paris, where the defendant was living. Went into a room on the second floor, and found the defendant there. He was breakfasting with Mrs. Heaviside, who first saw them enter. She screamed out "My father." Colonel Spicer took her from the hotel. Mr. Heaviside reproached Dr. Lardner, and struck him with a cane.

By Mr. THESIGER.—Did he not strike him violently and beat him?—Yes. On the following day Mrs. Heaviside returned to Brighton with them.

Cross-examined.—Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside kept a great deal of company. It was usually his duty to answer the door, but not before 1 o'clock. Cannot undertake to say that Dr. Lardner entered the house on more than three or four occasions. Shortly after January did not notice Dr. Lardner's absence from Brighton. Never observed any interval of a fortnight or three weeks when he did not call. Not more than a day or two elapsed between his visists, and he visited three or four times. Could undertake to say that Dr. Lardner had visited the house 12 or 13 time[illegible] 8th of March.

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saw plaintiff in London. Mrs. Heaviside was a very accomplished lady.

The Dowager Countess of Carhampton deposed, that she resides in Brighton, and had been intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside for seven years. Met them at different parties. They lived together on very affectionate terms. Mr. Heaviside was a perfect gentleman in his conduct, and there was no levity in Mrs. Heaviside's conduct. Mr. Heaviside appeared kind and affectionate to his wife, and Mrs. Heaviside seemed to be in every respect as a wife ought to be.

Cross-examined.—Had seen Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside together at her own house, and at the houses of mutual friends. Mrs. Heaviside saw a great deal of society, but Mrs. Heaviside did not go into society without her husband. Heard of Mrs. Heaviside's leaving Brighton, but could scarcely believe the report. Had not seen her before for two months.

The Hon. Mrs. Greville, resident in Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, deposed that she was intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside for the last five years and a half. She had visited them almost daily; and her intimacy continued up to within three days of Mrs. Heaviside's departure. Had frequent opportunities of observing how she and her husband lived together. They appeared to live on the most affectionate terms possible. Observed no levity of conduct on her part. Scarcely recollected having ever met her in society without her husband. Mr. Heaviside was a particularly attentive and indulgent husband, and Mrs. Heaviside's conduct to him was most kind, considerate, and affectionate.

Mr. Isaac Newton Wigney examined.—Resided at Brighton. Had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside for the last seven years. Had had constant opportunities of observing their conduct. Should say that they lived together in the most affectionate manner. Frequently met them in society. Mr. Heaviside was constantly with his wife. Early next morning after the elopement saw Mr. Heaviside; found him in the most distressing state; observed that the event had had a most material effect on his health. Saw him afterwards from time to time. He appeared in a very distressed state. Should say that even at the present moment he was suffering under great depression of spirits.

Cross-examined.—Believed that Mr. Heaviside was in Brighton now.

Lady Campbell deposed that she resided at Brighton had known Mr. and Mrs. Heaviside for the last 14 years; Mr. Heaviside seemed to be most affectionate and kind to his wife during the whole of the time, and she appeared to return his affection.

Mrs. Wigney had been intimate with Mr. Heaviside for six or seven years. For the last three years saw them constantly daily; they lived most happily together; Mr. Heaviside appeared entirely attached to his wife, and witness thought she returned his affection.

The settlements alluded to by Mr. Thesiger in the course of his speech were then put in.

The letters and draughts of letters were also put in, and this closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant CHANNELL then addressed the jury. If his learned friend in opening this case stated, what he was sure he felt, that he approached its discussion with great anxiety, they would not be surprised to learn that he was pervaded by a similar feeling in standing forward to defend the gentleman who was the defendant in an inquiry of this description. It was almost the necessary consequence of the duty devolved, that the mind of the advocate should in such cases be more or less influenced by such a feeling. Upon ordinary occasions he might feel, that whether the weight of testimony was with or against him, whether the current of fact made for or against the petition he had to maintain, whatever the impression he might suppose produced in the minds of the jury he was called to address, he could have no reason to apprehend that any other influence than that legitimately arising from facts, according to the nature of the inquiry, and directed by the rules of law, could operate upon their minds. But it was next to an impossibility that such should be the case in questions of this description. The advocate for a defendant placed in the situation of Dr. Lardner must feel that there was so much he never could deny, so much which, not being capable of denying, could never be justified, that he might be excused if he entertained the apprehension that all the weight would not be readily given to the circumstances and observations favourable to his client which, were the inquiry of a different character, he might confidently have relied on. While of necessity he had an unwilling audience, he knew it was not so with his contending counsel. This was not a case in which it was necessary for the plaintiff's counsel to attempt to excite the feelings of a jury in his favour, knowing full well that those feelings and sympathies were from the very nature of the case already enlisted in his behalf. He did not complain that it should be so. The fact arose from the sympathies that were common to our nature. He did, however, complain of the course pursued by his learned friend in endeavouring to raise a prejudice against the defendant, by treating this as the case of a deliberate seducer. The plaintiff complained that the defendant had eloped with his wife. He admitted the fact. She admitted she had eloped in company with the defendant, and was now living under his protection, circumstances, too, which must not only entitle the plaintiff to their verdict, but also to such damages as in their estimation would be a compensation for the injury which had been inflicted and the honour which had been affronted. Such consequences must necessarily follow from the elopement of Mrs. Heaviside with Dr. Lardner. It was no part of his inclination—it was no part of his duty, to make one single observation which could be supposed in the slightest degree disparaging to the honour of Captain Heaviside as a gentleman. This was some relief to his own mind, in undertaking so disagreeable a duty, which if at liberty to decline he would gladly have avoided. But it was not damages of this [illegible] ed friend [illegible] the [illegible]

take up her abode under the protection of Dr. Lardner, there being little opportunity on his part in public to make any extraordinary endeavours to obtain her good opinion and affections, the lady when in company being almost constantly with her husband, Dr. Lardner's visits being confined to a very few morning calls spoken to by the domestic servants as having occurred at intervals of two or three days, was he not entitled to draw from the simple facts two inferences—first, that there was no pretence for imputing a deliberate plan of seduction; and secondly, that the state of happiness his learned friend wished to establish in this case could not have existed up to the time of Dr. Lardner's first introduction? As men of the world and men of experience, applying their minds calmly to the subject, could they believe that the event had taken place under the circumstances alleged by his learned friend? Could they believe that a lady of age—and experience, confiding in the sound affections of her husband, after a brief acquaintance of three months and 10 or 12 interviews at most, could have eloped from her husband's house to live under the protection of another? He was not forgetful of the fact that witnesses had been called to prove that the happiness existed and continued up to the time of the elopement. He did not mean to attempt to justify the conduct of Dr. Lardner—far from it; but to present the circumstances of extenuation which belonged to the case. He trusted, therefore, nothing which fell from him would be considered, in the least degree disrespectful to the witnesses who had been called before them to depose according to their judgment as to the state of feeling between husband and wife. But he must call their attention to this most important circumstance, that although it appeared to be matter of fact in connection with which their testimony was given, yet was it in truth and reality matter only of judgment and opinion. They had been called upon to state circumstances which occurred long since, nor calculated at the time to attract notice, and when now summoned to their recollection must naturally derive some degree of bias from that feeling of sympathy towards Captain Heaviside, and indignation at Dr. Lardner's conduct, which would make them view the facts in a medium favourable to the one, and unfavourable to the other. Though speaking therefore the honest impressions of their minds, they might yet leave the jury at liberty to doubt whether such a state of things could possibly have existed. He desired to speak of their testimony not only with all respect for the parties summoned to give it, but, if he might be allowed to say so, he wished to speak of it with all consideration for Captain Heaviside himself. He did not mean to say, that taking the range of the whole circle of his acquaintance, he had selected those who would give the most favourable evidence. He admitted that a gentleman coming into court under circumstances like Captain Heaviside was placed in a situation of great difficulty. But this he would say, that morning calls, visits in public life, all those opportunities which the witnesses had described, could scarcely afford the means of forming any judgment as to the state of feeling between husband and wife up to the 13th of March. Colonel Spicer had not visited them since last season. Mr. Divett principally resided in town, and had not seen them together for many months. Neither carried his evidence down to a late period. Witnesses of this description only had been called. One of the ladies examined had spoken of Mrs. Heaviside's unchanged deportment [illegible] to within three days of the elopement. Could t[illegible] treat the letters which had been put in as a [illegible] fiction? They contained Mrs. Heaviside's o[illegible] ment of the circumstances and progress of th[illegible] tunate attachment. She spoke, as might be [illegible] ed, of her husband's kindness and affection [illegible] must be gratifying to his mind that he was [illegible] pletely exculpated in these letters; but when [illegible] the change in her own affections, she said, if h[illegible] band had been less occupied with magisterial duty, [illegible] he had been more at home, he must have seen it. The witnesses produced had observed no alteration in her conduct. Did not this show how hollow, how insufficient were their opportunities of forming an opinion, or delivering a judgment, on which it would be safe to [illegible] set if unconfirmed by other circumstances? Having been deceived themselves, they would deceive the jury. His learned friend, adverting to every circumstance which could possibly damage the defendant in their estimation, had described these letters as a specimen of the mechanical philosophy of Dr. Lardner. It was to be expected that letters written under the circumstances would have been read by the defendant; but his learned friend had treated them as written so completely under his influence and dictation as to make them, in fact, his own productions. This was in perfect keeping with the insinuations which had been thrown out by his learned friend in opening the case but which was wholly excluded by the facts, th[illegible] Mrs. Heaviside had fallen a victim to the base art[illegible] a deliberate seducer. He believed if it had been s[illegible] gested that in giving an account of the growth [illegible] progress of this unhappy attachment, and the m[illegible] which influenced her in leaving her husban[illegible] she had consented to write at the dictation [illegible] contrary to her own feelings. Captain He[illegible] self would have been the first to spurn [illegible] an observation. He did not deny [illegible] corrections in the handwriting of [illegible] show that there was no attemp[illegible] copy of the original draught four[illegible] dressed by Dr. Lardner to M[illegible] What was the case which t[illegible] He knew not how they had [illegible] self he must say letters m[illegible] what would probably be [illegible] situation of Mrs. Heavi[illegible] They would be put int[illegible] sider the alterations w[illegible] determine whether hi[illegible] though written with [illegible] defendant, they m[illegible] feelings of the la[illegible] occurred. Her [illegible] ence naturally to [illegible] the one su[illegible] understo[illegible] Dr. [illegible]

two upon it. He did not say that Captain Heaviside by acting as he had done disentitled himself to a verdict & damages at their hand; but he was justified in saying this, that an appeal was made to them in a court of justice by a gentleman who, in connexion with the very affair which provoked this melancholy investigation, had taken the law into his own hands. He was authorized by the facts to say, that an attack had been made which rendered Dr. Lardner perfectly powerless to resent it. His learned friend had referred to the pecuniary circumstances of Dr. Lardner, and he did not differ widely from the observation which had been addressed to them on that particular. If they were thoroughly satisfied, not that the defendant had eloped with this lady, entertaining for her society a regard which at first might have been consistent with honourable intentions, but that his conduct was that of deliberate seduction and villany, he did not stand there to contend that Dr. Lardner's pecuniary circumstances should seriously control their verdict; but, if the consequences would be to destroy the application of those talents on which he had hitherto depended for subsistence, and deprive him of the means of support—if the result must also be, as he feared was inevitable, to plunge this unhappy lady into still deeper misery, he implored them, seriously and solemnly, to pause before they gave such damages as would render the ruin of both irretrievable.

Mr. Baron GURNEY summed up. He said the case had now reached that point when it became his duty to lay before them the evidence which had been adduced, and on which the plaintiff founded his claim to damages for the injury which he alleged, and which if was admitted, he had sustained. In such a case it became especially necessary for them to calm and control their feelings, in order that justice might be done between the parties. There was no class of cases which varied more in their nature, some plaintiffs presenting very slender, and others very strong, claims on the justice of a jury to compensation for the injury inflicted. It was for them to say, upon a view of all the circumstances of the case, what was the extent of that injury and what should be the amount of compensation. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was married to this lady in 1824, that they had three children, a son and two daughters, one of the daughters having attained the age of 14; that the lady, was entitled, under the marriage settlement of her father and mother, to a reversion of 13,000*l.*; that upon her marriage with the plaintiff he had settled a sum of 20,000*l.* to himself for life, to her if she survived him, to the children of the marriage, and with power to her, if she survived of adjusting the proportions—evidence certainly of a very strong affection on the part of the husband at the time the marriage was contracted, and placing the lady, so far as circumstances were concerned, in a most advantageous situation. They had resided for the last 8 or 9 years at Brighton, moving in the most respectable sphere, and the witnesses had described most strikingly the affectionate terms on which they lived, one stating the remarkable circumstance, that she did not remember Mrs. Heaviside being out a single evening without being accompanied by her husband. It was rare indeed that such a thing could occur in society as that a husband and wife should be so much together. There was the evidence of four ladies and three gentlemen, who had known the parties intimately—one, the uncle of the lady, who had not seen them lately, however—Mr. Divett, and Mr. Wigny, who had observed them up to the moment of separation, and all the ladies living on terms of great intimacy with them—meeting them almost every day, and speaking to the existence of the greatest possible affection towards them. It was observed by the learned counsel for the defendant, that these parties could still have very imperfect means of knowledge. Undoubtedly those who only saw a lady and gentleman in society could not possibly be acquainted with all that passed in domestic life. But the servants of the family had been [illegible]

tionate terms with his wife, the father of three children, who had lost the instructress and model for his daughters, who must always look on their countenances with pain and anguish when he considered the example that had been left them by their mother—a husband who had lost the affection of his wife, to whom he was attached, to whom he had rendered every affectionate attention that was possible, whose affection had been returned, and who, but for the intervention of the defendant, would have retained it to the latest moment of his life. The amount of damages the jury alone had to determine. They would take into consideration the whole circumstances of the case, and say to what compensation the plaintiff was entitled from the defendant.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of three quarters of an hour, they came into court and expressed a wish to put some questions to the Bench.

The foreman first asked the opinion of the Court upon the point whether Mrs. Heaviside, being divorced would, in the event of surviving Captain Heaviside, have any interest in the 20,000*l.*?

Mr. Baron GURNEY replied, that she would, unless the terms of the marriage settlement were altered by the Legislature inserting a clause in the divorce bill.

The second question was, whether the children of Mrs. Heaviside by a future marriage with the defendant would derive any benefit under the settlement of 20,000*l.*?

Mr. Baron GURNEY said they would not. The settlement contemplated only the children of that marriage, but in the event of her surviving Captain Heaviside, after the death of the children, she would have the entire disposal of the property.

There was another question, whether in the event of Dr. Lardner marrying Mrs. Heaviside, and taking the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Act, he would be obliged to surrender the interest he might acquire in the 13,000*l.* settled by the father of Mrs. Heaviside?

Mr. Baron GURNEY told the jury they had nothing whatever to do with the effect of the Insolvent Debtors Act. The plaintiff had suffered an injury, and it was for them to consider what damages should be awarded. He would take that opportunity of stating what he very much regretted he had omitted to do before. It was impossible, reading the letters, not to be of opinion that much intercourse had taken place between the defendant and Mrs. Heaviside which the servants knew nothing about.

The jury then retired a second time. 40 minutes afterwards they appeared in court, and as they were about to pronounce their verdict,

Mr. Baron GURNEY said it had been suggested to him by counsel that it should have been put to the jury to consider whether the interest of Captain Heaviside under the settlement of the 13,000*l.*, provided Mrs. Heaviside survived her father and mother, were now saleable, and whether he did not therefore suffer pecuniary damage.

The jury again retired for about half an hour, when they returned and pronounced a verdict for the plaintiff, with 8,000*l.* damages.

(From a Sunday Paper.)

The following letter forms part of a correspondence which took place between Dr. Lardner and Mr. Karslake, of Regent street, in reference to this extraordinary affair:—

"4, Regent-street, April 6, 1840.

"My dear Sir.—I duly received your letter of the 30th ult., and will now, in the first place, reply to your questions. With respect to the 20,000*l.*, I consider that, notwithstanding the step taken, and her consequently marrying you, she will be entitled to her life interest in this sum in the event of her surviving Captain Heaviside. As you have stated the question as to the 13,000*l.* I consider that if Mrs. Heaviside survived her father, mother, and Captain Heaviside, she would be entitled to this sum, but